

THIERS' DEFEAT.

Herald Special Report
from Paris.

Bloodless Revolution in La
Belle France.

MACMAHON'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Hero of Magenta as a Suc-
cessor to President Thiers.

Peaceful Proclamations—His De-
sires and Intentions.

No Change in the Laws or
Institutions.

PARIS QUIET.

A Change of Presidents Not Excit-
ing to the Sans Culottes.

SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Tremendous Uproar in the
Palace at Versailles.

House and Galleries Densely
Crowded.

Male and Female Diplomats
Watching Events.

RIGHT VERSUS LEFT.

Perier and Changarnier Creat-
ing Intense Excitement.

Kerdrel's Patriotic Peroration—Friendly to
Thiers, but More So to the Country.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

The "Little Man's" Ebullitions to
the Last.

He Styles the Duke de Broglie "Protege of
the Empire."

Torrents of Blood Saved by Judi-
cious Diplomacy.

GAMBETTA'S PART.

The Radical Commander Pre-
vents the Left from Voting.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Latest Probabilities as to the Formation of
the Government.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the
HERALD has been received from our special
correspondent at the French capital:—

PARIS, May 25—5 P. M.

No fear of a disturbance in Paris is enter-
tained in consequence of the change in the
aspect of affairs at Versailles yesterday, and
the races came off at Chantilly to-day as if
nothing out of the common had occurred.
The weather was splendid, and the great
boulevards and avenues diverging in the
direction of the Champs Elysees, as well as
every promenade in the grand public breath-
ing place itself, were crowded with gaily
attired pleasure seekers.

POLITICS TAKE SECOND PLACE.

It was remarked that politics did not occupy
a very important place in conversation, plea-
sure being evidently the chief aim of the
populace.

MACMAHON'S POPULARITY.

MacMahon is generally popular and is the
special idol of the soldiery, who will give him
an unqualified support. His portrait can be
seen to-day hanging in prominent positions
in all the print shops of the city, the
venders apparently endeavoring to
make a little capital of two kinds out
of the event that has so suddenly thrust
the gallant military commander into a high
place in the government.

COUNSELLING PEACEFUL FORFEARANCE.

Gambetta's journal, the *Republique Fran-
caise*, publishes numerous proclamations to-
day, and contains, among other peaceful state-
ments, the following paragraph:—

"We adjure you to avoid everything that
might be of a nature tending to augment pub-
lic emotion." The *Republique*, while devoting
considerable space to the events and lamenting
the result, nevertheless seizes every opportu-
nity of encouraging the friends of M. Thiers
in a peaceful manner, and winds up by re-
peating the old watchwords used during the

ever memorable siege, viz:—"Order, concord,
vigilance and moderation."

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE
ELECTION.

The walls of Paris are thickly placarded
with bills announcing to the public the fact
that MacMahon has been called upon to un-
dertake the Executive, large crowds in many
places congregating before them, but making
no demonstrations of excitement or disorder.

MACMAHON'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

These placards contain the following brief
address to the public from Marshal Mac-
Mahon:—

MESSEURS LES REPRESENTANTS—I obey the
will of the Assembly, the depository of the
national sovereignty, in accepting the charge
of President of the Republic. It is a heavy
responsibility imposed upon my patriotism,
but with God's help, the devotion of our
army, which will always be the army of law,
and the support of all honest men we shall
continue together the work of the liberation
of the territory and the re-establishment of
moral order in our country; we shall maintain
internal peace and those principles upon
which society can repose. In saying this I
pledge you my word of honor as an honest man
and a soldier,

MARSHAL MACMAHON.

Duke of Magenta.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PREFECTS.

The following address to the Prefects of
Paris has also been placarded all over the
city, being also from the pen of the hero of
Magenta:—

MESSEURS LES PREFETS—I have been
called through the confidence of the National
Assembly to the Presidency of the Republic.
No immediate change will be made in the exist-
ing laws, regulations and institutions. I rely
upon material order, and I count upon you,
upon your vigilance and upon your patriotic
assistance. The Ministry will be formed to-
day.

The President of the Republic,

Marshal MACMAHON.

Duke of Magenta.

VERSAILLES, May 25, 1873.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new Ministry has not yet been an-
nounced, but it will probably be constituted
as follows:—

Minister of the Interior.....Duke de Pasquier.
Minister of Justice.....M. Depeyre.
Minister of War.....General Desvaux.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Duke de Broglie.
Minister of Finance.....M. Pierre Magne.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The scenes at Versailles yesterday were ex-
tremely exciting. In the President's box were
Mme. Thiers, M. le Prefet of the Department
of the Seine and others, who were gestu-
lating quite wildly. M. le Prefet was called to
order once for the enthusiasm with which he
applauded M. Thiers. The House was
cramped almost to suffocation, every avail-
able nook and corner being occupied by per-
sons interested in the debates and debaters.

LADIES IN THE GALLERIES.

There were a number of elegantly dressed
ladies also in the building, who were intently
gazing upon the scenes beneath their
loges grilles in the ceiling; and the occasional
movement of a fan, the emotional uplifting
of a hand or the waving of a spotless handker-
chief, showed how deeply interested they were
in the affairs that were being enacted below.

DIPLOMATISTS WATCHING EVENTS.

In the diplomatic tribune could be dis-
cerned, among others, Prince Orloff, the
Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia near the
Republican Court, having one eye as wide
open as his astute superior Gortschakoff,
while the place where the other eye should
have been was covered by a black patch which
appeared to mourn for the member lost on the
field of duty at the Crimean struggle. Near
him sat La Dame Pourtales, a celebrated
beauty of the late Napoleon's Court; Madame
Broet and Madame Renville. All the ladies
remained till the end of the political cere-
monies, which terminated at midnight.

GREAT BRITAIN NOT REPRESENTED.

Lord Lyons, the British Minister, was not
present at the night sitting. He was engaged
in a much more congenial pastime—viz., in
giving a dinner and reception at the English
Embassy in honor of the birthday of Queen
Victoria.

FLASHING THE NEWS TO ALL PARTS.

All the members of the Diplomatic Corps
left the box immediately after the declaration
of the vote expelling M. Thiers, evidently
with the view of instantly telegraphing the
news to the various governments they repre-
sented. Indeed, the wires in the city were
laden for fifteen hours after the extraordinary
event.

GAMBETTA ON HIS METTLE.

Gambetta was very much excited, and it was
only by an occasional address in brief, in ex-
traordinary language, by incessant and angry
gesticulation and much "mum" telegraphing
that he succeeded in keeping order among the
members of the Left, who, between *hilarite*,
applaudissements and angry *non sens*, created
a very respectable pandemonium. Gambetta
held on firmly, however, never missing an op-
portunity to check the turbulent outbursts of
the party under his command, and finally
gained his chief point in getting them to ab-
stain from voting in the election for Presi-
dent.

TEMPESTUOUS MOMENTS.

There was a great outcry from the benches
of the Right when M. Casimir-Perier de-
clared that he belonged to the *Centre Droite*.

There was a greater outcry from the Left
when it became known that M. Changarnier
wished to speak, the accomplishment of such
desire being anything but an easy task, con-
sidering the temper of the Assembly at the
moment.

KERDREL AND M. THIERS.

M. De Kerdrel was taunted with being a
friend of M. Thiers. The gentleman so
taunted rose slowly from his seat, and when
the tumult caused by the general applause
which greeted him had sufficiently subsided to
permit of his being heard he said:—

"I rise to accept the statement. I am a
friend of M. Thiers; but before that and
above all I am the friend of my country."

M. ARAGO'S DECLARATION.

The Right did some frightful yelling when
the invincible Arago, pointing towards them,
exclaimed, "You must take it upon your con-
sciences to show in the face of all Europe and
before history a piece of the most monstrous
ingratitude."

THIERS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The expelled President of the Republic, M.
Thiers, remained an interested witness of the
result of pressing the "question" too closely.
With his coat tightly buttoned, as is his wont
under nearly all circumstances, his arms
folded and his head reclining slightly over his
breast, as if deeply pained at what he saw and
heard, he watched the agitated Deputies with
much seriousness, constantly using the excla-
mation, "Oh, bien, Messieurs!" He caused
immense excitement on two occasions.

Once, when he said:—

"They have spoken of negotiations when, it
has occurred to me, they only wanted the
government to be transferred to Paris; but
the army would not enter there. I have re-
pelled them in order to prevent the shedding
of streams of blood at the expense of the
army. If there is a man who counts the cost
of this effusion of blood it is myself. I have
fallen. I rather wish to say that we have
fallen. For a long time I had the hope that
this detestable faction—"

Here he was interrupted by the tremendous
uproar that followed the echo of the last few
words.

PROTEGE OF RADICALISM—PROTEGE OF THE
EMPIRE.

Subsequently an unwise member, in the
heat of debate and amid the fury of that
zealous volition known only in the legisla-
tive halls of the Republic, charged the "Little
Man" with being the "protege of radicalism."
In an instant Thiers was upon his feet, and in
a brilliant peroration with which he concluded
his reply to the insidious attack declared that
there was something more remarkable than
that in their midst; that they had with them
the Duke de Broglie, who was a "protege of
the Empire."

GREETING THE DEPUTIES.

There were immense crowds in the vicinity
of the Palace all day, and at the end of the
debate the outgoing Deputies were greeted
with the cries, "Down with the Monarchy!"
"Vive Thiers!" and "Vive la Republique!"

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

The National Troops Conferred to Their
Barracks—Marshal MacMahon's Official
Acceptance of the Presidency—Another
View of the New Government.

PARIS, May 25, 1873.

The change in the Presidency has been ac-
complished without the slightest disturbance.
Perfect order prevails throughout France.
The troops have been confined to their bar-
racks since yesterday morning, but all is quiet
in Paris, and there are no signs of disorder in
the Departments.

GAMBETTA AND THE RADICAL JOURNALS.

The radical journals to-day are calm in
tone. They recommend prudence and wis-
dom on the part of the republicans and urge
peace and a strict adherence to law. M. Gam-
betta has issued a manifesto calling on the
republicans to respect the law.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S ACCEPTANCE.

Marshal MacMahon has sent a communica-
tion to M. Buffet, President of the Assembly,
acknowledging the receipt of the official noti-
fication of his election to the Presidency and
accepting the office.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The formation of the new government has
not yet been completed. It is said that the
Duke de Broglie will have the Ministry of the
Interior and M. Pierre Magne that of Finance,
and that the Baron de Larcy and MM. Er-
noult and Batbie will also enter the Cabinet.

M. GOULARD REFUSES A PORTFOLIO.

A portfolio was tendered to M. Goulard, late
Minister of Finance, immediately after Presi-
dent Thiers' resignation, and he declined it.

RESIGNATION OF REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS.

A large number of republican functionaries
have resigned.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

French Diplomats Not Officially Noti-
fied of MacMahon's Election.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1873.

The French Legation is not yet officially
advised of the election of Marshal Mac-
Mahon as the successor of Thiers, and the
official news will not probably reach here for
several days. The change of administration,
it is thought in official circles, will not affect
the personnel of its diplomatic representatives
abroad.

THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

President MacMahon.

M. Edme Patrick Maurice de MacMahon, Duke

of Magenta, was born at Sully in 1808. He grad-
ually rose from the position of sub-lieutenant to
that of Marshal of France. He won his title of
Duke at the Battle of Magenta, being named
on the battle field June 4, 1860. In the recent
war he took a prominent part, being wounded at
Sedan, where he capitulated with the whole French
army. Since that time he commanded the Ver-
sailles army in the second siege of Paris against
the Commune. Subsequently he was offered a
nomination as member of the French Assembly
and refused, saying a military man ought not to be
a politician. He held the position of Commander-
in-Chief of the French armies at the time of his
elevation to the Presidency.

Marquis d'André-Pasquier-Interior.

Edme Armand Gaston, Marquis d'André-Pasquier,
named to the position of Minister of the
Interior, was born in 1813. He was grand nephew
of the Duke de Pasquier, who married the widow of
the Comte de Rochefort during the days of the
Terror, who died in 1814. The Duke having
no heirs, adopted André-Pasquier and made
him his heir. In 1844 the dukedom
was made a marquise, and the present
Marquis was the first of the name. Pasquier
belonged to the Chamber of Peers during the
latter part of the reign of Louis Philippe, but
did not signify himself by any very prominent
deeds. During the Empire he remained in retire-
ment. After the revolution of the 4th of Septem-
ber Pasquier began to appear, and was elected a
member from the South. In the Assembly he im-
mediately took a prominent stand as an enemy of
the existing French government. He was placed upon
the Commission des Marchés in the Assembly, a
committee which examined into the sales made
to the French government during the war of arms
and ammunition. He did good service on this
committee, and succeeded in discovering various
frauds which had been perpetrated on the
government. Recently he made one of the
Committee of Thirty appointed to draw up a
project of law, and with which committee
M. Thiers combated for so long a time.
He, indeed, from this point forward became a
bitter adversary of M. Thiers, and in his speeches
showed a strong tendency towards Orleanism and
a monarchical form of government. In the recent
revolution in the Assembly, which has resulted in
the overthrow of M. Thiers, he threw all the weight
of his influence against the President, and was one
of the most active members of the Assembly in his
defeat.

Louis Depeyre—Justice.

Louis Depeyre, who has received the appointment
of Minister of Justice, was a member of the Magis-
trature of the Arrondissement of the Seine, and
has long won the esteem. His record is simply
that of a judge, and he has never held any promi-
nent office in a political sense.

General Desvaux—War.

General Desvaux, who has been named to the
War Ministry, was born in 1810. He went through
his studies in the Military School of St. Cyr, and
was made a sub-lieutenant in 1830, and subse-
quently a full lieutenant, being one of those
named for meritorious service during the
revolution of July by the Governmental Com-
mission appointed to report on those who had de-
served well of the country. He was afterwards
sent to Algeria, where he went through the
trying campaigns which ended in the
conquest of that country by the French
victory, and acted on all occasions bravely and
with credit to himself. During the siege of Constantia
he led a brilliant charge and was wounded. He
was made captain in the Third regiment of chas-
seurs. In 1845 he was created *Chef d'Escadron* of
the crack Algerian corps known as the Spahis. In
1851 he was created colonel and in 1855
brigadier general. He was then named
commandant of the military sub-division
of Bataha. In 1852 he was made Com-
mander of the Legion of Honor. When the
Crimean war broke out General Desvaux was sent
there, and commanded his brigade throughout the
war, always fighting with credit to himself and his
corps. After the Crimean war was over he re-
turned to garrison in Algeria, and in 1856 was
made general of division during the Italian
war. In this campaign he was attached to
the Third Army Corps, which MacMahon
subsequently commanded, and was present
with him at the battle of Magenta, where his chief
was crowned with honor and a title. He also ac-
companied Marshal MacMahon on the trip which
the latter made to the Berlin Court to represent
France at the crowning of William I. as King of
Prussia. The present Emperor of Germany, and
where the Marshal-Duke conducted himself with
such magnificent ostentation. Returning to France,
General Desvaux was shortly after appointed
to the Imperial Guard and fought therein in
the Franco-Prussian war. Attached to Bazaine's
army beneath the walls of Metz, he fought valiantly
at Gravelotte and was wounded. During the short
war of the Commune he was again under Marshal
MacMahon's orders, and was one of the first to
enter Paris at the head of the Versailles troops.
Since that time General Desvaux has been quar-
tered at Versailles. He is a personal and intimate
friend of President MacMahon, having fought
under his orders for so many years.

While General Desvaux has not the name of be-
ing a great Captain, he is known as a trusty and
careful military man and personally very brave.
He has had the reputation of not sacrificing the
troops under his command, but always being
anxious to shield them where it was possible. He
has never, during his long career, held any politi-
cal position before the present, nor has he ever ex-
hibited any political preferences.

Duke de Broglie—Foreign Affairs.

The present Duke de Broglie, who has been of-
fered the *portefeuille* of foreign Affairs, was born
in 1785. His father was guillotined during the
First Revolution in the dark days of '93. During
the reign of Napoleon I. he was an auditor in the
department of the Council of State. The Emperor
offered him several small missions, and he was
also engaged in the drafting of one of the nu-
merous Treaties of Peace which were made by
Napoleon I.

The Duke de Broglie never liked the first Emperor,
however, and readily attached himself to the new
government of the Restoration. He was named
several embassies by Louis XVIII. in 1814, and
followed his fortunes when he went into exile the
second time. On the return to France after the
final overthrow of Napoleon, de Broglie was
petted by the King, and again received several
foreign missions. In 1830 the Duke was made a
peer and took his seat in that body. After the
overthrow of Charles X. in the Revolution of July
Louis Philippe, the new King, offered de Broglie
the *portefeuille* of Minister of Public Instruction.
In 1831 the Duke de Broglie joined hands with
Thiers in defending hereditary titles, and subse-
quently formed, with Thiers, Guizot, and Gerard,
the longest Ministry which existed under the rule
of Louis Philippe, de Broglie having the portfolio
of Foreign Affairs. About this time he made the
first treaty with England having reference to the
slave trade, and it was mutually agreed be-
tween the two Powers to give the right of visita-
tion of suspected slavers. At length dissensions
broke out in the Cabinet between Thiers and
Guizot, dissensions which it seemed could not be
reconciled, and at length the King, tired of the
continued wrangles between these two states-
men, appointed the Duke de Broglie to draw
up a new Cabinet, which he did, and was then
appointed President of the Council of State in 1834.
While in this position he drew up the severe laws
against the liberty of the Press, but he was spared
the main onus of the work owing to the fact that
Thiers embraced the proposed law so enthusiastically
that the main blame of the fury rested on Thiers'
shoulders. When the Revolution of 1848
came de Broglie retired, and appeared again in
the French Chamber a Deputy from the
Department of Eure in 1851. He appeared to
get a revision of a plan of a constitution so as
to abolish the Republic and make way for the
return of the citizen king, when the *coup d'etat*
was sprung, which defeated all his projects. In 1855
he was elected to the French Academy, and it was
said to be more a political election than aught else.
In his speech he made his last defence of the de-
throned king, and after that retired from

politics. In 1861 his house was searched by
the Prefect of Paris for forbidden books.
He was subsequently appointed Grand Cross of the
Legion of Honor. After the overthrow of Napoleon
he took up with politics, and after the Commune
was appointed Ambassador to London. Recently,
in the French Assembly, he was President of the
Committee of Thirty and a bitter opponent of Presi-
dent Thiers. He now returns to the position he
held so many years ago.

Pierre Magne—Finance.

M. Pierre Magne, who has received the por-
tfolio of Minister of Finance, was born in Perigueux,
in the South of France, December 3, 1824. He went
through college in his native place, and became
clerk in the prefecture of Dordogne soon after. He
soon after became a lawyer, and was counsel to the
prefecture until 1843, when he was elected to the
Chamber of Deputies. There he first
made his mark as a financier. He was on the com-
mission on the budget in 1845, and made a remark-
able report on the Algerian budget. Soon after he
was made Under Secretary of War. The revolution
of 1848 put him out of place, and he returned to his
native town as a lawyer. In 1849 he was made Under
Secretary of Finance, and Minister of Public Works
in 1851. After receiving the portfolio of Minister of
Public Works in 1852, he was again made Minister
of Finance in 1853. In 1855 the Emperor made him
Minister of Finance, which he held during the trying
times of the Crimean war. He has done much
as Minister of Public Works to give France her
present system of railroads. In 1860 M. Magne
was again named Minister without portfolio, and
on retiring from that position was made member
of the Council of State. Since that time M. Magne
has held several positions, but since the overthrow
of Napoleon he has retired to private life. This is the
first position he has held since that time.

THE "WHITE" REVOLUTION.

[From the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of to-day.]

It is done. The "White" faction has made
its revolution against national sentiment,
against the electoral body, against France,
against the Republic; more than that, against
the new-founded order, against peace, against
confidence within and without; against re-es-
tablished prosperity; against triumphant credit and
against that supreme aspiration of the country—the
liberation of French territory by the hands, the
wisdom and the honor of the Republic.

Ah! without doubt the moment is well chosen;
it would not have been fitting to wait longer before
making a last audacious stroke with a view to
restoring the monarchy. The time is, per-
haps, ripe to foment disorders anew, to
kindle civil war, to render impossible the
final payment of the war indemnity, to sign a new
bond to the Germans in the midst of that they
occupy, to bring them back to those they
have evacuated; to destroy, in fine, the fruit of
two years of toil, patience and resignation at the
moment of its bursting forth. Yes, such is the
aim, and such, in the provision left the monarchists,
the result of the coalition—let us call it con-
spiracy—which has just eventuated in the
overthrow of M. Thiers. Our brows would
redden with indignation and shame if
this act, monstrous in its egotism and
ingratitude, were the work of France. Happily it
is only the effort of *extremes* of a faction, of an
infinitesimal, rootless, unauthorized minority,
pushed even by the feeling of its feebleness and
final impotency to desperate expedients; the
effort of a handful of representatives in conflict
with their constituents, and who have the over-
presumptuousness to make their pretended sov-
ereign rights prevail against the true and solid
sovereignty—that which emanates from the nation
and dwells therein.

Happily, also, this victory is not and cannot be
but an eye-deceit, a mirage, an illusion about
which the insensates, who believe they have grasped
it, shall be promptly undeceived. We shall soon
see what they will do with it; and they will
find it will find it rude work to beat out
the road of usurpation, in which labor they have
with such tenacity engaged. We have recently said
that if the Right, by a stroke of majority, forced
M. Thiers to lay down power it would be
more embarrassed by its victory than he
by his defeat. The case foreseen has
arrived and the difficulties are beginning for
the presumptuous. In the first place their deceptive
majority, which is only a mosaic, made up of three
minorities in revolt, will lack cohesiveness and
fall in pieces the moment it ceases to be
cemented by the common interest of a victory
to be gained. But, supposing, even that
the three colored factions continue to agree,
it is possible that the 360 votes of which the ma-
jority is composed can govern against a compact
minority of 344 votes, which is in reality an im-
mense majority compared to any of the three
elements struggling against it, and which has behind
it the will of the nation? And if these 344 votes,
which have already abstained from voting in the
case of the election of a successor to M. Thiers,
resolve to abstain from all participation in the acts
of the Assembly, what authority will the
acts of this mutilated Assembly have? Let
us go farther. If these 344 send
in their resignations in a body, what
will the 360 do? Will they convoke the
electors, or will they continue, thus numerically
reduced, to consider themselves the legal repre-
sentation of the country? In the latter case they
will become the jest of the nation; and the
former they will, by the return of the 344 re-
fractory members, receive from the legal nation the striking
affront and crushing condemnation they have so
well merited.

In the history of representative government
there probably cannot be found another example
of a situation so abnormal and of such a revolt by
a constituent body against the constituency from
which it emanates. We have had all
sorts of revolutions, of the street, the Church,
the barracks or the palace. We now have a
Parliamentary revolution, and it is against the
electors themselves that the Parliamentarians
have conspired. The most significant act of this
revolution is the overthrow of the Elect of
these faithless representatives, who have com-
mitted the crime of grossly betraying the
trust of the nation instead of making himself
the docile instrument of the conspirators who betrayed
it. Let the shame and responsibility of the
evils which their criminal attempt
may engender fall upon them! As to
him who has been overthrown, history
will say that he has guarded to the end the sanc-
tity of the oaths by which he engaged to preserve
the integrity of the public liberties confided to his
care; that he has contributed more than any other
man, and as much as was humanly possible, to
repair the misfortunes of a catastrophe which
would have been prevented had his councils
been hearkened to, and that he has fallen a victim
to odious machinations hatched in hate of the
good he had achieved and that which remained for
him to accomplish. By a rare privilege history
need not wait for death to strike M. Thiers before
being just to him; and posterity to glorify him will
need but to sanction the judgment of his contemporaries.

One word more on the events which have
transpired. The nomination of Marshal MacMahon
to the Presidency of the Republic reminds, it is
true, the material power in the hands of the
majority, which remains master of the
field, and so takes its precautions against
the mob. But we have no fears on this
head. The people and their leaders
will not commit the fault of furnishing a pretext
for disorders which the "Whites" would not ask
better than to provoke. The people have right on
their side; moderation and legality are the best
weapons to make it triumph. Never have the
monarchists been in a situation so critical
as that in which they are placed. With
the emptiness around them, they are absolutely